United Nations S/PV.4344

Security Council

Fifty-sixth year

Provisional

4344th meeting

Tuesday, 3 July 2001, 5.40 p.m.

New York

President:	Wang Yingfan	(China)
Members:	Bangladesh	Mr. Ahsan
	Colombia	Mr. Valdivieso
	France	Mr. Levitte
	Ireland	Mr. Ryan
	Jamaica	Miss Durrant
	Mali	Mr. Ouane
	Mauritius	Mr. Koonjul
	Norway	Mr. Kolby
	Russian Federation	Mr. Lavrov
	Singapore	Ms. Lee
	Tunisia	Mr. Mejdoub
	Ukraine	Mr. Kuchinsky
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Jeremy Greenstock
	United States of America	Mr. Cunningham

Agenda

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1330 (2000) (S/2001/505).

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

01-43900 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 5.40 p.m.

Expression of thanks to the retiring President

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): As this is the first meeting of the Security Council for the month of July, I should like to take this opportunity to pay tribute, on behalf of the Council, to Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations, for his service as President of the Security Council for the month of June 2001. I am sure I speak for all members of the Council in expressing deep appreciation to Ambassador Chowdhury for the great diplomatic skill with which he conducted the Council's business last month.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1330 (2000) (S/2001/505)

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1330 (2000), document S/2001/505.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/2001/652, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Security Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution (S/2001/652) before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Bangladesh, China, Colombia, France, Ireland, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Norway, Russian Federation, Singapore, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1360 (2001).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Sir Jeremy Greenstock (United Kingdom): We are all agreed that it is vital for the Security Council to decide to keep the United Nations humanitarian programme operating in Iraq for a further phase. The programme is doing immensely important and valuable work and is making a real difference in improving the lives of ordinary Iraqis. We take this opportunity to applaud the work of the Executive Director and his staff in New York and in the field, and to give them our wholehearted support in the face of difficulties which we can all too readily appreciate.

The United Kingdom regrets that the Security Council has been unable to agree on a new set of arrangements to make substantial further improvements in the humanitarian programme, in particular by freeing up dramatically the flow of goods into Iraq. We recall that the principles of our new approach were unanimously approved by Council members in resolution 1352 (2001). Following the adoption of that resolution, the details of our proposals have been intensively discussed and improved, and four permanent members of the Council have now agreed on the goods-review list.

As demonstrated in last week's formal meeting, there is now a wide sense across the United Nations membership that it is the right time for new arrangements, such as those we have proposed, to be implemented. There is no good reason for delay.

That approach of ours is not a substitute for progress on the wider questions. We remain ready to engage in discussion of the implementation of resolution 1284 (1999). But there is as yet no sign of a willingness by Iraq even to begin to cooperate in meeting its obligations under that resolution or, indeed, under other resolutions. Iraq consistently refuses to contemplate the return of United Nations disarmament inspectors. Why, then, delay the adoption of improvements in the humanitarian programme?

I would like at this point also to record our continuing deep concern over Iraq's unforgivable

failure to cooperate further to address the issue of missing Kuwaiti prisoners and stolen property.

Put simply, our proposed new measures would help the Iraqi people. They would provide an immediate benefit that now has to be postponed. So the United Kingdom will continue to try to resolve outstanding issues with Council members in the hope of introducing our new approach as soon as possible. Any further delay to the prospect of real improvements in Iraq's civilian economy would, in the circumstances, be unjustifiable.

Mr. Cunningham (United States of America): The United States worked hard to adopt a different sort of draft resolution today, one that would have benefited the Iraqi people and the Gulf region. We could have, and the Council should have, done better, and we all know why that was not possible. Our proposal is simple: lift the controls on purely civilian trade while maintaining the focus on the military items and technologies which must be controlled so that Iraq cannot restore its weapons of mass destruction programmes or threaten its neighbours.

We have achieved considerable success. Resolution 1352 (2001) registered Council consensus on the main elements of a new approach, one that would serve as a bridge between the current situation and that day when Iraq implements resolution 1284 (1999) and all other relevant Council resolutions. Iraq, however, clearly wishes that approach blocked and prefers the status quo with the humanitarian programme and across the board.

There is broad support within the Council for an effort by the United States and the United Kingdom to implement that proposal, and we will continue. Last week, after a month of detailed discussions, we produced the goods-review list which is central to the new approach. That list is supported by four of the five permanent members, and it merits the support of all Council members, including Russia. It is the vital step forward in providing the basis for the adoption of the United Kingdom draft resolution. That draft resolution remains under active consideration, and the Council should adopt it as soon as possible.

It is now apparent that agreement in the Council to change radically our approach to Iraq is not only desirable but achievable. It would have been adopted today save for the threat of a veto. But a veto would bring our work to a halt and thus would be a victory for Iraq. Therefore, my delegation agreed to this rollover of the oil-for-food programme while we consolidate and build on the success we have achieved thus far.

Our reluctance stems not from lack of commitment or belief in the oil-for-food programme or in the remarkable work of the United Nations in carrying that programme out, which we believe represents both high ideals and world-class performance by the programme Director and his colleagues. Rather, our disappointment stems from the opportunity that we, the Council, have lost for the time being.

The biggest losers in the failure to move forward are not the United Kingdom, the United States or the majority of Council members that favour the new approach. The ones who have lost the most are in fact the Iraqi people. The revisions we propose would facilitate trade and accelerate commerce, and they would improve the lot of Iraq's people.

We will use the time before the next rollover to press ahead with our approach. We have made considerable progress, and have come too close to agreement to concede the field to Baghdad. My delegation began this effort seeking to restore a Council consensus that would help Iraq's people and would stand firm against Iraq's ability to threaten its neighbours. Our strongest weapon is Council unity, and this rollover provides more time for those who agree with our approach to help us build support to achieve that goal.

Mr. Mejdoub (Tunisia) (*spoke in Arabic*): We supported the draft resolution just adopted, which incorporates a further five-month rollover of the oil-for-food programme. Our support is in line with Tunisia's consistent position on the question of Iraq, by which we have always affirmed the need to adopt a comprehensive approach taking all aspects of the question into account in a way that would ensure an improvement in the humanitarian situation of the Iraqi people and that would effect further advances leading to an appropriate settlement to the question.

Open Security Council debates and negotiations within the Council have shown that the effects of the sanctions imposed on Iraq are not confined by Iraq's borders, but extend beyond them to neighbouring countries and other countries of the region. In that light we consider that it is important for the Security Council to adopt a new groundbreaking approach that

would open the way to a consensus solution based on a comprehensive outlook taking account of the various problems related to Iraq, and leading to a resolution of the humanitarian issues facing Iraq and neighbouring countries.

In supporting the draft resolution we have just adopted, Tunisia stresses the importance of using the new rollover period in the humanitarian programme to intensify our recent discussions with a view to finding a comprehensive solution to the problem in all its aspects and dimensions, and to continue our work on the basis of constructive consultation and consensus.

In this context we call for the resumption of a comprehensive dialogue between the Secretary-General and Iraq, because we believe that it represents an important way that we cannot do without, and is indispensable for advancing our work on the Iraqi question.

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda. The Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.4345

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Provisional

4345th meeting
Thursday, 5 July 2001, 3.30 p.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Wang Yingfan	(China)
Members:	Bangladesh	Mr. Chowdhury
	Colombia	Mr. Valdivieso
	France	Mr. Florent
	Ireland	Mr. Ryan
	Jamaica	Miss Durrant
	Mali	Mr. Kassé
	Mauritius	Mr. Koonjul
	Norway	Mr. Kolby
	Russian Federation	Mr. Karev
	Singapore	Ms. Lee
	Tunisia	Mr. Ayari
	Ukraine	Mr. Herasymenko
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Harrison
	United States of America	Ms. Willson

Agenda

Date of election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (S/2001/615).

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01-44175 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 3.35 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Date of election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (S/2001/615)

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2001/615, which contains the text of a note dated 21 June 2001 by the Secretary-General concerning the date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice owing to the resignation of Judge and former President of the International Court of Justice Mohammed Bedjaoui, effective 30 September 2001. That note explains the need for the item on our agenda.

The resignation of Judge Mohammed Bedjaoui on 30 September 2001 will create a vacancy in the International Court of Justice which will have to be filled.

Judge Bedjaoui was elected a member of the Court as from 19 March 1982 and was re-elected as from 6 February 1988 and from 6 February 1997. He was President of the Chamber formed to deal with the case concerning the *Frontier Dispute (Burkina Faso/Republic of Mali, 1983-1986)* and was President of the Court from 1994 to 1997.

Under Article 14 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Security Council is to fix the date for the election to fill the vacancy in the Court. As agreed during our prior consultations on this matter, the election could take place on 12 October 2001 at concurrent meetings of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2001/663, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations. May I take it that the Council is ready to proceed to take a decision on that draft resolution?

There being no objection, it is so decided.

In the light of consultations which I have held, it is my understanding that the Council is ready to adopt the draft resolution contained in document S/2001/663 without a vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

The draft resolution has been adopted as resolution 1361 (2001).

The Security Council has thus concluded its business for this meeting.

The meeting rose at 3.45 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.4346

Security Council

Fifty-sixth year

Provisional

4346th meeting

Wednesday, 11 July 2001, 10.30 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Wang Yingfan	(China)
Members:	Bangladesh	Mr. Chowdhury
	Colombia	Mr. Valdivieso
	France	Mr. Teixeira da Silva
	Ireland	Mr. Ryan
	Jamaica	Miss Durrant
	Mali	Mr. Touré
	Mauritius	Mr. Koonjul
	Norway	Mr. Kolby
	Russian Federation	Mr. Granovsky
	Singapore	Ms. Lee
	Tunisia	Mr. Ayari
	Ukraine	Mr. Kulyk
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Harrison
	United States of America	Mr. Hume

Agenda

The situation in Croatia

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/2001/661).

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01-45004 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 10.40 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Croatia

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/2001/661)

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Croatia in which she requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it was so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Ms. Ognjanovac (Croatia) took a seat at the Council table.

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka, document S/2001/661.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/2001/681, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of the members of the Council to the following documents: S/2001/668, letter dated 3 July 2001 from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council; and S/2001/680, letter dated 9 July 2001 from Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution (S/2001/681) before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Bangladesh, China, Colombia, France, Ireland, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Norway, Russian Federation, Singapore, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1362 (2001).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 10.45 a.m.

United Nations S/PV.4347

Security Council

Fifty-sixth year

Provisional

4347th meeting

Tuesday, 17 July 2001, 12.40 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Wang Yingfan	(China)
Members:	Bangladesh	Mr. Amin
	Colombia	Mr. Valdivieso
	France	Mr. Levitte
	Ireland	Mr. Ryan
	Jamaica	Mr. Ward
	Mali	Mr. Kassé
	Mauritius	Mr. Koonjul
	Norway	Mr. Kolby
	Russian Federation	Mr. Konuzin
	Singapore	Mr. Mahbubani
	Tunisia	Mr. Ayari
	Ukraine	Mr. Krokhmal
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Harrison
	United States of America	Mr. Minton

Agenda

The situation in the Central African Republic

Third report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) (S/2001/660)

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01-45944 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 12.40 p.m.

Tribute to the memory of Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury, Speaker of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): At the outset of this meeting I should like, on behalf of the Security Council, to express sorrow at the death of His Excellency Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury, Speaker of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. As one of the most experienced and distinguished professional diplomats of the developing world, Mr. Choudhury served as President of the General Assembly at its forty-first session, in 1986, and made special efforts to promote the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. On this sad occasion, I should like to convey to the Government and the people of Bangladesh, and to the bereaved family, the Council's profound condolences.

I now invite the members of the Security Council to rise and observe a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of His Excellency Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury.

The members of the Council observed a minute of silence.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in the Central African Republic

Third report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) (S/2001/660)

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the third report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA), document S/2001/660.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has examined the report of the Secretary-General of 2 July 2001 on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) (S/2001/660).

"The Security Council expresses its appreciation to the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, General Amadou Toumani Touré, for the mission he conducted in Bangui from 9 June to 1 July 2001. It notes with satisfaction that the mission has contributed to easing tensions in the Central African Republic.

"The Security Council welcomes the appointment of the new Representative of the Secretary-General in the Central African Republic. It looks forward to his assuming the active leadership of BONUCA at an early date.

"The Security Council reiterates its condemnation of the recent attempted coup in the Central African Republic. It recognizes the importance of the Central African Republic to subregional stability. It expresses its deep concern at the precarious situation in the country and the persisting acts of violence, in particular against certain ethnic groups. The Council notes that such a climate is not conducive to encouraging the continuation of the return home of the thousands of Central Africans that were displaced or took refuge in neighbouring countries as a result of the events at the end of May. It calls upon the Government of the Central African Republic to take urgent steps to bring an end to all acts of violence.

"The Security Council strongly condemns the killing of the security coordinator for the United Nations system in the Central African Republic. It takes note of the condemnation of this act by the Central African authorities and of their intention to carry out an investigation and urges them to bring those responsible to justice.

"The Security Council calls for respect for human rights, national reconciliation and political dialogue in the spirit of the 1998 National Reconciliation Pact (S/1998/219, appendix).

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to submit to it by 30 September 2001 recommendations on how the United Nations might further contribute to the recovery of the Central African Republic, paying particular attention to the following questions:

"(a) Strengthening BONUCA, in particular in areas such as human rights monitoring, assistance to the judicial system and capacity-building, and enhancing the effectiveness of its early-warning capacity;

"(b) Exploring with the Government of the Central African Republic, in cooperation with the relevant institutions, the provision of expertise in the area of public administration and finances, in particular by making available experts in such matters;

"(c) The continued and improved restructuring of the Central African armed forces and the implementation of an effective arms-collection programme.

"The Security Council expresses its willingness to study, in cooperation with the relevant institutions, particularly the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the recommendations of the Secretary-General.

"The Security Council stresses that an enhanced international effort will be necessary to help in the recovery of the Central African Republic. It urges all States that made pledges at the special donor meeting in New York in May 2000 to fulfil them. It calls on the Bretton Woods institutions to take into account the specific nature of the situation in order to conclude programmes with the Central African authorities at an early date. The Council stresses the crucial importance of poverty eradication, debt payment and payment of arrears of salary for civil servants, which requires in the long term heightened efforts on the part of the Government of the Central African Republic in the management of public finances and administration.

"The Security Council again recalls that responsibility for national reconciliation, stability and the reconstruction of the country lies primarily with the political leaders and the people of the Central African Republic. It emphasizes in this regard that the full effectiveness of the assistance of the international community depends on the implementation in parallel of appropriate structural reforms."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/2001/18.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.